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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
HAVANT AND WATERLOO



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1954

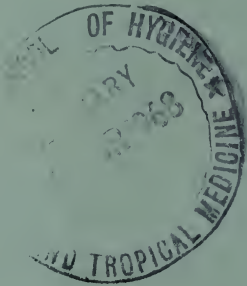
ON THE

HEALTH OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

S. HEWITT, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

TOWN HALL - HAVANT  
HAMPSHIRE



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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAVANT AND WATERLOO

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HEALTH COMMITTEE 1954 - 55

Chairman of Committee.

Councillor F. BARNES.

Vice-Chairman of Committee

Councillor Mrs. M. E. Nellthorpe.

Cllr. B. H. Barwood.

Cllr. E. S. Rudd.

Cllr. Mrs. A. M. Dodsworth.

Cllr. J. P. Shoesmith.

Cllr. F. G. Ferguson.

Cllr. F. J. Waghorn.

Cllr. V. G. A. Gauntlett.

Cllr. Mrs. M. E. Weekes.

Cllr. A. J. Kille.  
(Chairman of Council)

Cllr. W. J. J. Wilson.

Cllr. B. F. Powell.

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Public Health Department Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.

SELWYN HEWITT, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

A.W.R. TURNBULL, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
(Also Meat & Food Inspector)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

L.H. HAYWARD, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.  
(Also Meat & Food Inspector)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

K.D. ADCOCK, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.  
(Also Meat & Food Inspector)

G.A. KIRRAGE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.I.HSG.  
(Also Meat & Food Inspector).

Chief Clerk

Miss M.D. MILNE

Record and Filing Clerk

Miss A. HUNT.

Pest Control Staff

F. GEORGE, Pest Control Officer.

W. ENGLISH, Rodent Operator.

F. LEECE, Rodent Operator.

H. SIMONS, Rodent Operator (Commenced  
on the 1st April, 1954)

Mosquito Control.

J. STALEY, Mosquito Control Officer.

F. FRANCIS, Operator.

Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant.

S.E. Reeves.





THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAVANT  
AND WATERLOO

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A N N U A L      R E P O R T

OF THE

M E D I C A L    O F F I C E R    O F    H E A L T H

FOR 1954

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE HAVANT AND WATERLOO URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1954 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district. Certain factors and figures in this Annual Report are presented as required by the Ministry of Health.

I feel it is also my duty to report not only statistics, but to review the work of the Public Health Department, and to direct your attention to the changes that have taken, and are taking place, not only in the health of the district, but in Public Health work in general, and in this Urban District in particular.

It is upwards of 21 years since the formation of this Urban District, and from time to time in this Report I shall make comparisons between this present report and the report of the Medical Officer of Health of the District for the year 1933.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in 1933 was 22,480 and in 1954 it was 40,530 and it is rapidly growing. The rateable value was £168,146 in 1933 and in the year under review it is £356,989.

The number of houses rated that year was 6650 and at the end of the year under review there were 13600, and this number continues to increase annually.

### Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality rate has always been considered one of the most valuable guides to the health and social condition of any district, and does especially reflect on housing, sanitation, health, and the efficiency of the welfare and social services provided. In this respect too much praise cannot be given to the untiring efforts, zeal and assiduity of the health visitors in this area, whose work always has been, and still is, of such inestimable value to the health and welfare of the district. In 1915 the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 106 per 1,000 live births. This means that during that year, of every 1,000 children born alive, 106 had died before the age of 1 year. By 1933 this had dropped to 64 and by 1954 it had dropped to 25.5.

In this Urban District in 1933 the Infant Mortality Rate was 46 per 1,000 live births. By 1953 it had dropped to 21 per 1,000 live births. In the year under review it has increased to 33 per 1,000 live births.

Considering the Infantile Mortality for 1953-54, the number of children who have died before the age of 1 year has increased from 15 in 1953 to 27 in 1954.

I have carefully considered the cause of death in each case and it is interesting to note that nearly three-quarters of these deaths have taken place before the age of 1 week, and I am of the opinion that everything that was possible was done to save the lives of these newly born infants.

It must be remembered however, that in this district where the total number of births is under 1,000 (actually 813) each infant death increases the infant mortality rate by more than 1.

## Birth Rate

The Live Birth rate for the year 1954 was 20.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with 15.2 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This is an increase of 1.4 on the previous year and compares favourably with 1933 when the rate was 13.6 per 1,000 of the population.

## Mortality Rate

The corrected Death Rate in this district, which in 1933 was 14.9 per 1000 population, has declined to 8.7 in 1954. The expectation of life at all ages in the first half of this century has increased amazingly. The male child born in 1900 had an expectation of life of 48 years, and a male child born in 1953 has an expectation of life of 67 years. The female child born in 1900 had an expectation of life of 52 years and a female child born in 1953 has an expectation of life of 72.5 years.

On a further page of this report there will be found a detailed analysis of all the deaths that have occurred during the year among residents of the district.

It is interesting to note that out of 128 deaths due to diseases of the Heart and circulation, 62 were caused by Coronary Thrombosis which, although remaining a high proportion, is approximately the same as the preceeding year. 77 deaths were due to all types of Malignant disease, 15 of these being due to Malignant Disease of the Lungs and Bronchi (preceeding year 10.)

It is interesting to observe that there were no deaths attributable to Diphtheria, Influenza, Poliomyelitis or Measles and only 1 death from Whooping Cough. There were 3 deaths from all types of Tuberculosis.

## Morbidity Rate

I feel that it is necessary to give some considered thought to the morbidity rate (illness and accident) for after all, it is not only necessary to promote longevity, but to ensure by the general prevention of disease that this extra span of years is healthy, useful and productive.



Regrettably too much regard is paid to the curing of disease, as instanced by the enormous amount of money which is being expended annually on the hospitals, ancillary hospital services, and the general practitioners service, compared with the relatively smaller amount which is being spent on preventive measures such as the Public Health and Welfare Services whose prime function it is to prevent illness and disease occurring.

The Public Health Service has done its work well in the past as is shown by the almost total eradication of Diphtheria, Smallpox, Typhoid and Cholera. This enormous reduction in Infectious Disease is not the end of the road. We must now look to the causes of so many other diseases which, although not epidemic nor presumably infectious, often have a high mortality or morbidity rate. It is the duty of the Public Health team to try and ascertain the causation of so many diseases which are said to be psychosomatic in character.

Diseases such as Duodenal Ulcer, Coronary Thrombosis, Mental Unbalance and various other illnesses can be enormously reduced, if and when local health authorities and the central government eventually spend more money on prevention, which in time will enable them to reduce the expense of the curative services.

In so far as preventive medicine is concerned, the past has shown great improvement - the future, is of course, always a matter of conjecture, but the present is our real and great responsibility,

### Diphtheria

At the beginning of this century each year 65 out of every 100,000 children under 15 years of age died of Diphtheria, apart from the many thousands who each year suffered from this terrible disease, spent many weeks in hospital, and in many cases were left with permanent after effects.

During the period of the 1st World War the death rate was still 29 per 100,000 and not improving. Then came the immunisation campaign. By 1948 the death rate was only 2

r 100,000 children, and in 1954 it had dropped to less than 1 per 100,000.

No cases of this disease have been notified in this area since 1947.

Unfortunately the number of children being immunised has dropped. If the number of children immunised does not prove it is quite possible that the disease will once again make its unwelcome appearance, and we might then have a repetition of the severe and serious outbreak of the disease which took place in the Waterlooville and Purbrook area in 1932.

### Measles

Only 18 cases of measles have been notified in this area during the year under review, and there were no serious complications. This disease invariably runs in two year cycles, and it will be seen from my report for 1953 that we then had 533 cases of Measles. Thanks to modern drugs there were very few complications.

### Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

26 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been notified to me during the year which have occurred among residents in the Urban District. There have been quite a number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis transferred into the district especially into the Leigh Park Area, as priority in housing has naturally been given by the Portsmouth Corporation to people suffering from this disease, and they, of course have been rehoused in the Portsmouth Corporation houses at Leigh Park. The number of these cases is not, at the present time, available.

Supervision of all the cases of Tuberculosis and all the family contacts is being very thoroughly carried out by the Chest Tuberculosis Officer at the Chest Clinic, which is held at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.

I am hoping during 1955 to arrange for the Mass Radiography Unit to visit the Leigh Park Area. It is unfortunate that no Chest Clinic is now held within the Urban District, the nearest clinic being at the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, which is not very accessible.

### Poliomyelitis

It is pleasing to report that no cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Urban District during the year.

### Scarlatina

There were 25 cases of Scarlet Fever notified to me during the year which is considerably less than last year (38-1953.)

### Food Poisoning

Only 4 cases of Food Poisoning have been notified to me during the year, but as I stated last year, I know that many more cases of this disease occur which are not brought to my knowledge. Quite a number of people during the year have an attack of vomiting and diarrhoea which has incapacitated them. These quick sharp attacks are due in most cases to the ingestion of contaminated food. Too much caution therefore cannot be taken by the housewife, restaurant/cafe owners, and food shop proprietors in the careful and clean handling of food, and although all possible supervision is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department it is up to the public themselves not to patronise any food shop, restaurant or cafe where there is obvious lack of cleanliness and where the practice of hygiene is not being favourably carried out.

### Care of the Aged

Comparison between the 1951 Census and the 1931 Census shows that in Hampshire 12.5% of the population is now 65 years of age or over, as compared with 8.8% of the population 20 years ago.

The last available figures for this district (i.e. 1951 Census) show that 14.7% of the population is 65 years of age and over. This is the general trend throughout the country and it is brought about by the marked increase in the expectation of life which has itself been influenced by such matters as the improvement in housing conditions, health services, early diagnosis and treatment of disease, and the



any and great improvements achieved by the Public Health Service - for example - the eradication of Typhoid and diphtheria as epidemic diseases. A great improvement in the physique and condition of the young child and adolescent has in the main been brought about by the untiring efforts of the School Health Service. Longevity unfortunately produces its own problems. Disregarding the economic factors which are many, in this district an increasing number of cases are being brought to my notice of old people living alone, who, being aged and infirm, are unable to look after themselves and are thus in need of care and attention. The law provides for the removal of these people to a suitable place where they will be properly looked after and given adequate care and attention.

Unfortunately the County Council have not yet been able to provide accommodation for this type of case in or near this area. This means that when it is absolutely necessary to remove any of these old people, they have to be taken relatively long distances which is in my opinion detrimental to the person removed, and makes it extremely difficult and often impossible for their relatives to visit them regularly.

There are, however, many old people in this area who are just able to look after themselves, but who are extremely lonely and feel unwanted and forgotten. I am quite aware that a number of voluntary organisations are doing good work in this connection, but it is my considered opinion that as this problem is increasing, many more voluntary workers will be needed to help in this type of work. I am also aware, that the County Health Authority, through their welfare workers, do carry out their statutory duties in respect of these old people, but I feel that it is very necessary that a local voluntary committee could and should be set up to co-ordinate the help being already given and to extend widely the basic services already being provided.

The office of the Home Help Organiser is situated in Petersfield. The calls on the Home Help Service in this district are increasing, and I feel in order that the use of this service with regard to the care of the aged be extended, the organiser should be situated within the Urban District.

## Housing, Repairs and Rents Act 1954

August 1954 saw the coming into effect of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, and I think it would be of interest if I outlined the main provisions of this Act in so far as it affects the public in general and the work of the Public Health Department in particular.

### 1. Increase of Rents.

The Act permits the rent of certain houses to be increased subject to the owner satisfying various conditions, namely, that he has spent a particular sum on repairs and that the house satisfies certain requirements as to structure and amenities.

The tenant is protected by the Act in that (a) he can dispute the increase claimed by the landlord on several grounds - on appeal to the County Court; (b) he can apply for, and may be granted by the Council, a Certificate of Disrepair which if granted, entitles him to withhold the increase until such time as the owner obtains a Revocation Certificate from the Council, or appeals to the County Court and has the Certificate of Disrepair quashed, and (c) the Act imposes a "Stopper" rent in all cases, which cannot be exceeded - this rent being twice the gross assessment.

The result of this part of the new legislation has shown that few landlords have thus far taken advantage of the opportunity to increase the rents, and it is my opinion that this is due, in the main, to the fact, that the cost required to put the houses into a state of repair which would permit the increase, would be more than the return obtainable from such an increase.

The maximum increase generally, to my mind, is insufficient to encourage owners to spend money on the older type of property, (and/or it may well be that the owners have not the money to spend).

Up to the end of the year under review two applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair, where the owners had claimed the increase of rent. In both cases the Council granted the Certificates and in addition,



Department has taken appropriate action under the existing Acts with regard to the properties in question.

### Improvement Grants.

The 1954, Act, aided by a considerable amount of publicity from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, has extended the powers of Local Authorities in connection with the making of Improvement Grants.

The conditions which have been specified in order for a grant to be made have been simplified, and no longer do the Local Authority have to obtain the approval of the Minister before making a Grant in respect of privately owned property. The response to the publicity given by the Minister and to the publicity carried out by the Public Health Department is not, in these early days been very encouraging.

The Council have agreed in principle to the making of these Grants. In all cases where the Department discovers houses which are in need of improvement, the owners have been approached with a view to such works of improvement being carried out, but so far with little success. The powers of the Local Authority to secure the repair of houses remains unaltered.

Up to the end of 1954 the Council had considered five applications of which two were rejected. Of the applications that were rejected one was where the owner/occupier wished to obtain financial assistance towards repairs to his property and not towards "improvements". Of the three that were granted two were in respect of premises that were owner/occupied, and the third one in respect of a large house which was to be converted into flats.

From this information you will see that there have been few applications or even enquiries from owners of tenanted properties.

I am disappointed with this lack of response, but am hoping that the situation will improve as and when owners of property become more aware of the advantages obtained by improving their property assisted by a Grant.

### 3. Housing Generally and Slum Clearance

The 1954 Act, has amongst other things, amended the provisions of the Principal Act (1936) with regard to the standard of fitness of houses, procedure for dealing with Clearance Areas, and action that may be taken by the Local Authority with regard to houses which are unfit for habitation and are incapable of repair at reasonable expense.

With regard to Slum Clearance generally, Section I of the Act imposes the duty upon the Local Authority to carry out a complete survey of their district, and to submit their proposals by August 1955 for dealing with the houses which are found to be unfit.

I am pleased to say that by the end of the year it had become obvious that this survey could be completed, and that the required proposals would be submitted within the stated time.

With regard to the standard of fitness of houses, I share the opinion of many other sanitarians, that the new 1954 Act standard is lower than that indicated in the 1936 Act.

The part of the Principal Act which relates to fitness of houses paid regard to Building Byelaw standards and also to the general standard of houses within the district, but I am sorry to say that this part of the Section has been repealed by the 1954 Act, and consequently one can only work to the eight point standard set out therein.

It has long been my experience that these legal standard as they come and go, are often well behind the times, and what I would like to see is the eight point standard of Section 9 of the 1954 Act brought up to the 12 point standard required of a house to be the subject of an Improvement Grant. If this were so, then I think some definite progress towards housing could be achieved, and in my opinion on an economic basis.

During the year 1954 there has been much written and even more said by many people concerning the letting of houses, the demolition of houses, "Operation Rescue" etc. It is my sincere belief that our legislators have not paid sufficient regard to the main factor - i.e. the financial return from a property.

I am told that there are within this Urban District a number of houses which may well become the subject of Demolition Orders, because they are unfit and cannot be rendered fit at reasonable expense. The term "reasonable expense" has, as yet, not been legally defined - it is a matter of local opinion. Unfortunately because of rent restriction, which I agree may well be necessary, quite often one has to recommend houses for demolition on grounds of cost in relation to value, rather than the degree of disrepair or sanitary defects. This situation seems to me to be unsound, and I must reiterate that until some boldness is shown by those who legislate this state of affairs must of necessity continue.

I feel sure that in 1955 when all the facts and figures produced from the National Survey have been compiled the Ministry will see fit to amend their present restrictive policy with regard to the provision of new houses by Local Authorities.

It is apparent to me from opinions gathered from my outside staff, Health Visitors and other social workers, that a great deal of overcrowding - although not always statutory overcrowding - still exists, in addition to families who are living in "unfit" or "substandard" houses.

During the year under review 135 houses have been completed by this Local Authority, and 202 family units been rehoused. 334 houses have been built by Private Enterprise and 630 by Portsmouth Corporation.

I am concerned by the number of people who are still living in accommodation which is unfit for human habitation. Living in this type of dwelling undoubtedly has a deleterious effect on their health and their mental outlook towards life in general and hygiene in particular. After all, can persons living under these conditions be expected to learn cleanliness



and hygiene when the ordinary routine of normal living is undoubtedly a physical and mental hardship.

In saying this, I am quite mindful of the difficulties of allocating vacancies on Council Estates, but I do feel that in allocating local authority houses, people living in these unfit properties should have a marked priority.

To my mind, therefore, rehousing must be considered in its entirety, and also I feel, due regard must be paid to economic factors both as regards to the local authority's financial obligations towards the provision of housing accommodation, and also the means of the tenants who occupy such houses.

Tuberculosis is a disease which is often associated with unsatisfactory or insanitary living conditions. It is also a disease which is associated with socialological problems. It is, in my opinion, useless to provide families with structurally sound houses if it is to be at a cost that they can afford only at the expense of reducing their standard of living, in so far as essential basic commodities such as food, clothing and fuel are concerned.

Finally I would point out that as the figures in the Appendix shows, a large number of houses have been inspected and in all cases where the house can be made fit, the necessary action has been taken to secure the remedying of the various defects.

In conclusion, in the year that has been under review there have been no particular epidemics, but many minor events which show us all that in the Public Health Services we must be ever mindful that there is ever present the possibility of outbreaks of Infectious Disease, and therefore we should always strive to produce that which must be the goal of all public health workers - "A healthy mind in a healthy body".

I would like to express my appreciation to all members of the Public Health Department's Staff for their co-operation and help during the year, and also to the Chairman and

members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement, support and confidence throughout the year in carrying out my duties as Medical Officer of Health where the responsibility for decisions and action must of necessity often be a personal one.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

*Selwyn Atewitt*

Medical Officer of Health.

st June, 1955.

## General Statistics

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	13,755
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£356,989
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,440
Population (estimated at the middle of 1954 by the Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	40,530

## Extracts from Vital Statistics

Births			1954			1953		
Live Births:	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
(Legitimate)	414	372	786	344	333	677		
(Illegitimate)	17	10	<u>27</u>	17	20	<u>37</u>		
			<u>813</u>			<u>714</u>		

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 20.8 compared with 15.2 for the whole of England and Wales (1954)

Still Births:	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
(Legitimate)	8	7	15	8	11	19		
(Illegitimate)	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	2	<u>2</u>		
			<u>15</u>			<u>21</u>		

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 19.3 compared with 24.0 for the whole of England and Wales (1954)

Deaths			1954			1953		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
From all causes	218	211	429	192	209	401		

The corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population was 8.7 compared with 11.3 for the whole of England and Wales (1954)

Maternal Mortality		1954		1953
From Puerperal Sepsis	Nil		Nil	
From Other Maternal Causes	Nil		Nil	

Infant Mortality			1954			1953		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
(Legitimate)	18	8	26	9	5	14		
(Illegitimate)	1	-	<u>1</u>	1	-	<u>1</u>		
			<u>27</u>			<u>15</u>		

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 3.2 compared with 25.5. for the whole of England and Wales (1954).

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease )	-	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	7	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus )	13	2	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms )	22	19	41
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system )	32	36	68
Coronary disease, Angina	33	19	52
Hypertension with heart disease	6	4	10
Other heart disease	26	40	66
Other circulatory disease	11	11	22
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	6	15
Bronchitis	7	5	12
Other diseases of respiratory system )	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	6	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7



		Male	Female	To
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	
31.	Congenital malformations	3	4	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases )	18	25	4
33.	Motor vehicles accidents	4	1	
34.	All other accidents	5	6	1
35.	Suicide	3	2	
		<u>218</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>42</u>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE  
YEAR 1954

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital
Measles ... ..	18	-
Scarlet Fever ... ..	25	11
Whooping Cough ... ..	173	13
Food Poisoning ... ..	4	4
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	8	-
Meningococcal infection ... ..	5	4

HAVANT CHEST CLINIC

The following report has been compiled by the  
Administrative Chest Physician, Winchester.

Total Attendances

1954	1953
3,484	3,255
Contacts examined for the first time	

1954	1953
479	248

Cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register at the  
end of

	1954	1953
Respiratory	471	434
Non-respiratory	68	73



# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out by general practitioners, school medical officers and at all child welfare clinics in the district.

The following number of children have been immunised during the year:-

Primary Inoculations.		Re-inoculations.
Under 5 years.	5-14 years	
568	30	600

## CLINICS

### CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

AVANT	...	...	County Health Centre, Park Way 2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2.0 p.m.
EDHAMPTON	...	...	Church Hall 1st, 2nd and 3rd Tuesdays - 2.30 p.m.
ROCKHEATH	...	...	Cricketers' Hall, Stockheath. Every 4th Friday - 2.0 p.m.
AYLING NORTH	...	...	St. Peter's Institute. 3rd Tuesday - 2.0 p.m.
AYLING SOUTH	...	...	St. Mary's Institute. 1st and 3rd Thursdays - 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
URBROOK	...	...	Deverall Hall, London Road, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays - 2.0 p.m.
ATERLOOVILLE	...	...	St. George's Hall, Hambledon Road. 2nd and 4th Thursdays - 2.30 p.m.
MSWORTH	...	...	St. James's Hall, Church Path. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic			
AVANT	...	...	County Health Centre, Park Way. Every Friday - 10.0 a.m. (School children for whole district)
Late-natal Clinics.			
AVANT	...	...	County Health Centre, Park Way. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Mondays - 2.0 p.m.
ROCKHEATH	...	...	Riders Lane, Stockheath. 1st and 2nd Mondays - 2.0 p.m. 4th Wednesday - 2.0 p.m.

HAYLING ... Lindisfarne, Beach Road,  
1st Friday - 2.0 p.m.  
Solent House, Rails Lane,  
3rd Friday- 2.0 p.m.

EMSWORTH ... Community Centre.  
2nd and 4th Mondays - 2.0 p.m.

No ante-natal clinics are held in the remainder of the district, private arrangements being made by the patients with their medical practitioners.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth under the direction of Dr. K.E. Hughes M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, has continued to carry out all the bacteriological examinations needed for the routine health administration of the district.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of Dr. K.E. Hughes and his staff which has been volunteered at all times.

Where it has been necessary to submit samples for chemical analysis, Mr. A.L. Williams, F.R.I.C., the Public Analyst to the City of Portsmouth, has readily undertaken the investigations requested.

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

(Home Help Service)

The Home Help Service is provided by the County Council and is operated by a local sub-committee of the County Health Committee.

During the year ended 31st December 1954, 158 cases were assisted, made up as follows:-

Maternity	...	...	...	33
General Sickness	...	...	...	28
Post Hospital	...	...	...	14
Child Care	...	...	...	1
Chronic Sickness	...	...	...	16
Aged Sick	...	...	...	18
Aged Infirm	...	...	...	35
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	13

Applications for assistance totalled 174 and, of this number, 101 were assisted, 62 were cancelled owing to patients entering hospital or relatives coping with the emergency, and 11 were carried forward as advanced bookings.

36 cases were on the Register at the 1st January 1954 and are still being assisted, the majority of these being aged sick, infirm or tubercular. There is an increase in the demands made on the Service and the average number of cases dealt with each week is 48. It is again obvious that much of our time is spent in caring for the aged and with the new housing estates in the district largely occupied by young families, our maternity work is steady.

Helpers.

The above work was carried out by 30 Helpers, many of whom are assisting two or three cases per week. No difficulties are experienced in enrolling suitable persons for this very worthwhile type of work.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
SERVICES FOR THE AREA  
TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The following services are provided by the County Council.

- Ante-natal, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.
- Asthma Clinic (Portsmouth and Winchester).
- Child Guidance Clinic.
- Dental Clinics.
- Food and Drugs (Sampling etc.).
- Foster Children.
- Health Visiting.
- Mental Health Services.
- Minor Ailments Clinic.
- School Health Services.
- Special Schools (Open Air, etc)
- Speech Therapy
- Treatment Centre for Verminous Children.
- Diphtheria Immunisation.
- Domestic Help Service.



## PUBLIC SERVICES

### Water Supply

The piped water in this area is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company and all samples show the water to be wholesome, pure and satisfactory in all respects.

Analysis of a Sample of Water received on the 23rd June, 1954 from the Portsmouth Water Company, labelled "Tap", Head Office, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, dated 23rd June, 1954, 10.15 a.m.

### Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 2
Number of Colonies			
developing on Agar	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	...	...	Absent from 100 ml.
Bact. Coli. (Type I)	...	...	Absent from 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction	...	...	Absent from 100 ml.

Residual chlorine of duplicate sample: 0.1 parts per million.

"This sample is clear and bright in appearance and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes".

### Rivers, Streams and Surface Water Drainage

The Construction of a piped link between the Lavant and Hermitage Streams by the Hampshire Rivers Board is eighty per cent complete.

Surface water drainage has been improved in various parts of the district by the piping in of roadside ditches and the relaying of faulty surface water sewers, while a number of private developers have been required to pipe ditches under Section 262 of the Public Health Act 1936

## Drainage and Sewerage

Work on the extension of the trunk sewer to Hart Plain Avenue and Hambledon Road is forty-five per cent complete.

New soil sewers have been laid in New Lane, Havant and Manor Fields, Bedhampton, and sixty-five properties previously draining to cesspools or without waterborne drainage have been connected thereto.

A 6" diameter stormwater pump has been installed at the Westbrook Grove Pumping Station, Purbrook, as a first stage in the relief of overloaded soil sewers in that area.

Private sewers have been laid to the Council's specification and under its supervision with a view to future adoption, on various privately developed estates in Payling Island, Warblington, Bedhampton and Purbrook.

Surcharging of soil sewers occurred in Bedhampton on a number of occasions. Measures of a temporary nature have been taken to alleviate this nuisance, and schemes have been prepared for the construction of a new connection from Stockheath to Budd's Farm and an interceptor sewer to relieve the Bedhampton syhons.

## Housing

Considerable progress has been made in the development of sites in the district.

Scratchface Lane housing site adjoining Hulbert Road has been completely developed with roads and all services and 60% of the houses have been completed.

The development of the Purbrook Housing Site is progressing very satisfactorily 102 houses having been completed.

The following houses were constructed during the year:-

By Local Authority	....	135
By Private Enterprise...		334
Rebuilt following War		
Damage	...	1
By Portsmouth Corporation		630

### Public Cleansing

The weekly refuse collection system is considered satisfactory, and a large capacity collecting vehicle has been purchased.

This vehicle has reduced the amount of unproductive haul and a further similar vehicle will be purchased in the near future.

The refuse tip at Fleet Farm, Hayling Island, has been closed, and all the refuse from the Island is now being hauled to the tip at Budd's Farm.

The controlled tipping at Budd's Farm is satisfactory, and a new controlled tip at Fielders Park, Purbrook, will be opened shortly. The necessary plant for the operation of the tip has been received.

Gulley cleansing has been continued during the year and the work has been carried out by a modern gulley emptying machine. The Council has recently resolved to accept responsibility for the cleansing of gulleys in private streets.

Street cleansing and sweeping has been carried out satisfactorily throughout the district.

### Food Hygiene

Continuing the policy of frequent inspections and more rigid enforcement, I am pleased to report a marked improvement in the general standard of food hygiene, particularly in those areas that are now being dealt with by detailed inspections.

On the 25th November, 1954, Royal Assent was given to the Food and Drugs Amendment Act 1954. Apart from Section 2 which deals with the restriction of private slaughterhouses



this Act will not come into operation immediately, but on a date to be appointed by the Minister of Food. Time will be given to consolidate the Food and Drugs Amendment Act 1954 with the Food and Drugs Act 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950 and the Slaughterhouses Act 1954, and to make Hygiene Regulations under the consolidation measure to replace Section 13 of the existing Act.

Upon these Regulations will depend the standard of food hygiene for many years to come. Now is the time for a positive approach to provide legislation which will earn the respect and confidence of the trade, the public and the local authorities.

Irresolute parliamentary drafting and reliance on Codes of Practice will hinder the work of local authorities, and encourage apathy in the trade. Codes of Practice will be effective only when an enlightened public demands that the shops it frequents fulfil their obligations to the Codes, but experience shows that there is, as yet, little awareness on the part of the public; thus Codes of Practice will be as a guiding star only for the farsighted its light will never reach the dark corners where ignorance and prejudice remain.

The rapid development of large housing estates, particularly the Leigh Park Estate, has encouraged numbers of mobile food shops selling all types of foodstuffs and bringing with them special problems of administration and control. The statutory provisions of the Food and Drugs Act do not apply in full to these mobile shops, and control depends almost entirely on Byelaw requirements. Legislation requiring licensing of these mobile shops is, in my opinion, absolutely essential. At present the onus of ascertaining which mobile shops are trading in the district and from which bases they operate, rests upon the local authority. Licensing would ensure positive control by permitting the application of conditions as to the type of vehicle to be used and the nature of the food to be sold.

ADULTERATIONS

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and is responsible for the administration of the sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, which place restrictions on the addition of substances to or abstraction of substances from food and drugs .

I am indebted to Mr. C.O. Perry, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year:-

Article	Number of samples taken	
	Genuine	Unsatisfactory
Butter & other Fats	4	-
Drugs, Ointments etc	3	-
Meat Products	7	1
Milk	106	2
Spirits	7	-
Other Foods	14	2
	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 5

The 106 samples of Milk proved to contain an average of 3.99% Fat and 8.80% non-fatty solids.

Unsatisfactory Samples.

2 Hot Milk samples were certified to contain 10% and 9.6% of added water respectively.

1 sausage sample contained only 50% of Meat.

2 Mixed Spice samples (one informal) were certified to contain 35 and 22.5 parts per million of lead respectively



## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Once again the moveable dwelling sites on Hayling Island were filled to capacity.

The holidaymakers, despite the weather, no doubt benefitted physically and mentally from the fresh air and freedom from the rush of city life. The sites generally were well run - the owners continuing to carry out minor improvements in addition to Local Authority's requirements.

During July and August the lack of accommodation for casual campers was once again noted. A farmer at North Hayling accommodated a considerable number and although sanitation was of a temporary nature no nuisance was caused.

The holiday camps were fully occupied. During the closed season at one of the camps considerable improvements were carried out, including tiling the kitchen walls and the provision of stainless steel cooking equipment.

## RODENT CONTROL

Although the rat population in the district has been found to be large, every endeavour has been made to reduce its numbers. During this year 849 treatments have been carried out and 1,262 dead rats have been found after treatments were completed; but of course this is not the complete picture as only a small percentage of bodies is found - others dying under cover and in the holes.

### Number of visits:-

Pest Control Officer .....	2,336
Rodent Operators .....	5,830

### Premises Treated:-

Private Houses.....	1,818
Business Premises .....	249
Council Properties .....	356

The damage caused by rats throughout the country amounts to millions of pounds per year and in addition they are great carriers of disease.

The work of destroying these pests will be made much more effective when the Public fully co-operate and report their presence to the Pest Officer whenever they are found or suspected.

### MOSQUITO CONTROL

The existing staff has continued with the routine measures in the Portsmouth, Havant and Hayling Island areas, and a report on it's work follows:-

An early start was made with inspecting and oiling, following the finding of fully grown larvae in woodland pools in March. Owing to the wet season oiling has been rather more frequent than usual during the year.

Controlled ditches have been maintained and some shortened where possible. Some ditches on an East Coast and a West Coast Marsh have been re-opened as mosquito breeding was commencing again in the area.

A ditch on the Tournier marshes was cleaned through, following the finding of heavily infested hoofmarks and pools along much of its length.

Few adults of salt marsh or other species of mosquito have been seen on the wing.

Complaints from Waterlooville, Purbrook, Leigh Park and Hayling, were due to the large domestic mosquito, but in one case a large biting midge was found breeding in the same pond.

Hibernating adults of the Cluster Fly, Raven Fly and a few Greenbottle flies were identified from collections made at Bedhampton, Waterlooville and South Leigh Road.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Annual Statement of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION

- I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:
  - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 474
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1580
  - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (including sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... -
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -
  - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 25
  - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 169
- II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:
 

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or it's officers ... 200
- III. Action under statutory powers during the year:
  - A. Proceedings under Sections 9.10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:



(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs ...

(2) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners ... ..  
(b) by L.A. in default of owners

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: ... ..

(a) by owners ... ..  
(b) by L.A. in default of owners

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...

(3) Closing orders made or undertakings given ... ..

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS UNDER

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...
Walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...
Drains tested	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS UNDER

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Continued

New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses main-drained	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses drained to new cesspits	...	...	...	...	...	-
Cesspits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	-
W.C. pans renewed	...	...	...	...	...	14
W.C. cisterns repaired and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation provided to drains or buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chimneys repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Floors and stairs repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	30
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	44
Furds relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dangerous buildings demolished	....	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	46
Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed	....	...	...	...	...	46
Washcords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	30
Window glazing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	46
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water supply provided or repaired, including provision of hot water	....	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations, or deposits removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dirty premises cleansed	....	...	...	...	...	12
Verminous Premises cleansed	....	...	...	...	...	1
Ditches cleared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foodstores provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES

Number of mechanically powered factories	...	...	106
Number of non-mechanically powered factories	...	...	26
Number of inspections made during the year	...	...	30
Sanitary defects found	...	...	1
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	-

# FOOD PREMISES

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	36
Butchers	...	...	...	...	32
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	19
General Groceries	...	...	...	...	122
Hotels, cafes & Restaurants...	...	...	...	...	29
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	70
Fish and Chips Shops	...	...	...	...	7
Sausage manufacturing premises (sec. 14)...	...	...	...	...	28

# OVERCROWDING

	Dwellings	Families	Person
(a) The number of dwellings over-crowded at the end of the year ... ..	2	3	9
(b) The number of new cases reported	5	7	34
(c) The number of cases of over-crowding relieved ... ..	12	12	63

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	513
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# VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

## General Sanitation

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	14
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspits	...	...	...	...	75
Drainage	...	...	...	...	1004
Interviews	...	...	...	...	617
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	7
Market	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	838
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	...	5
Piggeries, Stables etc	...	...	...	...	29
Ponds, Ditches etc.	...	...	...	...	53
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	35
Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	380

Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	21
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	73
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sewage Samples	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sewers and Sewage Works			...	...	...	38
Tents, vans, sheds etc.			...	...	...	455

### Meat and Food Inspection

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bakers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	202
Canteens, Restaurants etc.			...	...	...	157
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	54
Fried Fish Shops			...	...	...	15
Food Preparation Premises			...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	182
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ice Cream Premises			...	...	...	75
Slaughtering	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	38
Other Food Premises			...	...	...	105
Unsound Food Inspection			...	...	...	93

### Sampling

Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water Ice Cream samples			...	...	...	14
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	118
Milk Containers	...	...	...	...	...	37
Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	8
Delivery of samples	...	...	...	...	...	53

### Factory Acts

Factory - power	...	...	...	...	...	28
Factory - non-power	...	...	...	...	...	2
Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	1



Housing - Public Health Act

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	114
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	354
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	65
Verminous premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	64
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	9

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	360
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	752
Overcrowding visits	...	...	...	...	30
Rehousing applications	...	...	...	...	160
Housing survey	...	...	...	...	323
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	13
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	2

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases visits	...	...	...	61
Collection of specimens	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	...	...	...	58

Miscellaneous Duties

Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	1
Committee	...	...	...	...	60
Conferences, lectures etc	...	...	...	...	18
Council	...	...	...	...	11
Diseases of Animal Acts	...	...	...	...	1
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	19
Mortuaries	...	...	...	...	1
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	11
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	19
Police and County Court	...	...	...	...	18
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	42
Public Enquiry	...	...	...	...	1

Total visits made ..... 7632



Housing Act 1936

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	19
" " complied	...	...	...	...	6
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	8
" " complied	...	...	...	...	6
By Local Authority in Default	...	...	...	...	2

Public Health Act 1936

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	38
" " complied	...	...	...	...	31
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	7
" " complied	...	...	...	...	7

Food and Drugs Act 1938

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	47
" " complied	...	...	...	...	37

Drainage

Number of choked drains and sewers cleared	...	...	...	370
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Infectious Diseases

Houses and other premises disinfected	...	...	...	13
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	25
Bedding disinfected	...	...	...	38

Verminous Premises

Refuse tips disinfested	...	...	...	...	5
Houses and other premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	25
Rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	48
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	44
Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	12
Dead animals removed	...	...	...	...	4
Bedding destroyed or disinfested	...	...	...	...	8

UN SOUND FOOD 1954

	Tons.	cwts.	grs.	lbs.
45 tins vegetables (beans carrots, potatoes, macaroni, baked, beans, spaghetti, peas, tomatoes)				
Blown and/or leaking	2	0		11½

115 tins fruit (fruit salad, cherries, prunes, peaches, apples, goose-berries, plums, pineapple, rhubarb, pears, greengages, blackberries)			
Blown and/or leaking	1	1	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
124 tins meat (brisket beef, pork and beans, ham, lamb tongue, corned beef, beef loaf, stewed steak, chicken, kidneys, ox tongue, luncheon meat, beef steak pudding)			
Blown and/or leaking	1	1	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
96 Tins Evaporated milk	"	"	2
41 Tins Condensed milk	"	"	1
41 Tins Soup (various)	"	"	1
19 Tins Fish (various)	"	"	10
2 Tins Ham	"	"	1
3 Tins Cream	"	"	1
4 Bottles Salad Cream	"	"	2
3 Jars sandwich spread	"	"	1
Groceries	Damaged by Flood Water	3	3
Bacon	Decomposition	3	3
Beef (English)	"		1
Sausages	"		18
Pork	"		4
Beef (English)	Bone taint		3
Beef (Imported)	"		2
1 Lamb	Contaminated with Oil		1
Beef (English)	"	"	7
Prawns	"	"	7
Beef	Bruised		26
Dates	Maggotty	1	1
Currants	Maggotty & fermenting		3
Fish, (Bream, Haddock, Smoked Cod, Kippers)			
Decomposition			3
Total weight of Food Condemned:-		19	3
<u>19cwts. 3qrs. 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>lbs.</u>			

## MILK SUPPLY

During the year 96 samples of milk were taken from producers and retailers in the district, made up as follows:-

Sample	Taken.	Passed.	Failed.
Channel Island Pasteurised ...	5	5	-
Pasteurised ... ..	40	40	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	24	24	-
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	11	10	1
Sterlised ... ..	3	3	-
Raw Milk (before Pasteurisation)	7	7	-
Raw Tuberculin Tested for "Q"			
Fever ... ..	6	6	-
Washed Bottles ... ..	45	31	14
Churns ... ..	3	2	1

The following licenses were issued during the year:-

Licence to produce pasteurised milk ... ..	3
Dealer's licence to use designation "pasteurised"	27
Dealer's licence to use designation "sterilised"	7
Dealer's licence to use designation "tuberculin tested"	12
Dealer's licence to use designation "accredited"	1
Supplementary licence to use designation "pasteurised"	9
Supplementary licence to use designation "sterilised"	2
Supplementary licence to use designation "tuberculin tested"	6
Supplementary licence to use designation "accredited"	1

## ICE CREAM

Premises registered for manufacture, storage, and sale of Ice cream (Ice Cream was produced at only one of these premises) ... ..	16
Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream ... ..	135
Number of samples taken ... ..	27

Results were as follows:

GRADE I ... ..	20	GRADE II ... ..	4
GRADE III ... ..	Nil	GRADE IV ... ..	3

